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**MURINE EXPRESSION OF A HUMAN IgA LAMBDA LOCUS**

This application claims priority to PCT/GB99/03632, filed November 3, 1999, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The light chain component of the Ig protein is encoded by 2 separate loci, Ig $\kappa$  and Ig $\lambda$ . The proportion of antibodies containing  $\kappa$  or  $\lambda$  light chains varies considerably between different species (1-3), e.g., in mice the  $\kappa:\lambda$  ratio is 95:5, 10 compared to 60:40 in humans. Two models have evolved to account for this apparent bias in the expression of  $\kappa$  in the mouse. First, from the observation that murine Ig $\lambda$ -producing myelomas have rearranged  $\kappa$  light chain genes, and that Ig $\kappa$  producing cells have the  $\lambda$  light chain locus in germline configuration, it was proposed that  $\kappa$  rearrangement must occur before  $\lambda$  rearrangement can commence (4, 5). In the 15 human situation, however, while almost all  $\lambda$  producing cells have both  $\kappa$  alleles rearranged, the proportion of  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  producing cells are similar (4). The second proposal is that  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  loci are both available for rearrangement at the same time, but the mouse  $\kappa$  locus is more efficient at engaging the rearrangement process (6). The occasional finding of cells with rearranged  $\lambda$  and the  $\kappa$  locus in germline 20 configuration may support this (5, 7, 8). The influence of antigen selection on the biased  $\kappa:\lambda$  ratio is discounted by the finding that the ratio is similar in fetal liver and in cells that have not encountered antigen (9-13).

Light chain V-J rearrangement occurs at the transition from pre B-II to immature B cells, where the surrogate light chain associated with membrane Ig $\mu$  is replaced by  $\kappa$  or  $\lambda$  light chain (14). Although the timing of light chain rearrangement is essentially defined, the processes which activate light chain locus rearrangement 5 are not fully understood. From locus silencing experiments, it became clear that  $\kappa$  rearrangement is not a prerequisite for  $\lambda$  recombination (15). Indeed,  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  rearrangements are independent events (16), the activation of which may be affected by differences in the strength of the respective enhancers. A region believed to be important in the regulation of the accessibility of the human  $\lambda$  locus has been 10 identified about 10 Kb downstream of C $\lambda$ 7 (17, 18). Functional comparisons in reporter gene assays identified a core enhancer region that is flanked by elements which can drastically reduce enhancer activity in pre-B cells (17). Although transfection studies showed that the  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  3' enhancer regions appear to be 15 functionally equivalent, other (functional) sequences flanking the core enhancer motifs are remarkably dissimilar. Targeted deletion of the  $\kappa$  3' enhancer in transgenic mice showed that this region is not essential for  $\kappa$  locus rearrangement and expression but is required to establish the  $\kappa$ : $\lambda$  ratio (19).

The human Ig $\lambda$  locus on chromosome 22q11.2 is 1.1 Mb in size and typically contains 70 V $\lambda$  genes and 7 J $\lambda$ -C $\lambda$  gene segments (20, 21 and references therein). 20 About half of the V $\lambda$  genes are regarded as functional and J $\lambda$ -C $\lambda$ 1, 2, 3 and 7 are active. The V $\lambda$  genes are organized in 3 clusters which contain distinct V gene family groups. There are 10 V $\lambda$  gene families, with the largest V $\lambda$ III being represented by 23 members. In human peripheral blood lymphocytes, the most J-C proximal V gene

segments in cluster A, from families I, II and III, are preferentially rearranged, with the contribution of the 2a2 V $\lambda$  segment (2-14 in the new nomenclature (22) being unusually high (23). All  $\lambda$  gene segments have the same polarity which allows deletional rearrangement (24). Sequence diversity of the Ig $\lambda$  repertoire is provided 5 mainly by V $\lambda$ -J $\lambda$  combination. Additional CDR3 diversity due to N (nonencoded)- or P (palindromic)-nucleotide additions at the V to J junction, although not as extensive as seen in IgH rearrangement, seems to be much more frequently used in humans than in mice (25, 26, 27, 28), where the TdT (terminal deoxyribonucleotide transferase) activity is down-regulated at the time of light chain rearrangement.

10 It has been shown that human Ig can be produced in transgenic mice carrying human Ig genes on miniloci or yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) (58, 59, 60, 61, 62) and that silencing of the endogenous mouse heavy and  $\kappa$  loci enhances human antibody production in such transgenic animals. However, in all such mice reported to date, only the human  $\kappa$  light chain genes have been incorporated and there have 15 been no reports of the human  $\lambda$  light chain locus being integrated into transgenic mice. Therefore, until the present invention, no  $\lambda$ -containing human antibodies have been made from transgenic mice, nor has there been any information on the expressibility of human  $\lambda$  genes in such animals or on the relative contributions of human  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  in mice carrying both transgenic human loci. Thus it was not known 20 whether  $\lambda$ -transgenic mice would be suitable for the production of human antibodies.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide transgenic animals, such as a mouse, that can express human  $\lambda$  sequences. In accomplishing this and other objects, there is provided, in accordance with one aspect of the invention, transgenic mice comprising as a translocus a YAC of about 410 Kb, wherein the YAC contains most of the human  $V\lambda$  genes of cluster A and all the human  $J\lambda$ -  $C\lambda$  segments in germline configuration, wherein the translocus shows high expression, and is able to compete equally with the endogenous mouse  $\kappa$  locus.

10 There also is provided, in accordance with another aspect of the invention, transgenic mice comprising as a translocus a YAC of about 410 Kb, wherein the YAC contains most of the human  $V\lambda$  genes of cluster A and all the human  $J\lambda$ -  $C\lambda$  segments in germline configuration, wherein the mouse has one or both endogenous  $Ig\kappa$  alleles disrupted, and wherein the translocus shows high expression.

15 In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, there are provided a transgenic mouse carrying a 380 Kb region of the human immunoglobulin (Ig)  $\lambda$  light (L) chain locus in germline configuration, wherein the introduced translocus resides on a yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) that accommodates the most proximal  $V$  (variable gene)  $\lambda$  cluster - with 15  $V\lambda$  genes that contribute to over 60% of  $\lambda$  light chains in man - and all  $J\lambda$ -  $C\lambda$  segments with the 3' region including the downstream enhancer.

20 In accordance with still another aspect of the invention, there are provided transgenic mice comprising human Ig lambda genes in which the proportion of the  $\kappa$

and  $\lambda$  light chains expressed by said human lambda genes resembles that found in humans, and exhibits relative proportions of  $\leq 60\%$   $\kappa$  light chains and  $\geq 40\%$   $\lambda$  light chains.

The transgenic mice according to the invention can include a HuIg $\lambda$  YAC that 5 accommodates a 380 Kb region of the human  $\lambda$  light chain locus in authentic configuration with all V $\lambda$  genes of cluster A, the J $\lambda$ - C $\lambda$  segments and the 3' enhancer, such as the HuIg $\lambda$  YAC shown in Figure 1.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, there are provided methods for producing transgenic mice, comprising:

- 10 (a) introducing a HuIg $\lambda$  YAC into murine embryonic stems cells; and
- (b) deriving a transgenic mouse from the cells of step (a). The HuIg $\lambda$  YAC can be about 410Kb and accommodate a 380 Kb region (V $\lambda$ - JC $\lambda$ ) of the human  $\lambda$  light chain locus with V, J and C genes in germline configuration when it is introduced into said stem cells. Additionally, selectable markers, such as two copies of the
- 15 neomycin resistance gene (NEOr<sup>r</sup>) can be site-specifically integrated into the ampicillin gene on the left (centromeric) YAC arm in order to permit selection. The methods can further comprise steps where YAC-containing yeast cells are fused with HM-1 embryonic stem (ES) cells and G418 resistance colonies are picked and analyzed 2-3 weeks after protoplast fusion. The ES cells can contain a complete
- 20 HuIg $\lambda$  YAC copy, and can be used for blastocyte injection to produce a transgenic animal. The breeding of a transgenic animal with a Balb/c mouse, for example, results in germline transmission. Breeding partners include  $\kappa^{-/-}$  mice to establish lines of transgenic mice.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there are provided hybridomas obtainable from HuIg $\lambda$  YAC/ $\kappa^{+/-}$  mice (preferably one that is 3 months old), for example, by fusion of splenocytes with NSO myeloma cells, and subsequent selection of single clones. Antibodies obtainable from these hybridomas also are 5 provided.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided transgenic mmice comprising as a translocus a yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) of greater than 100Kb which contains a proportion of the human V $\lambda$  genes proximal to the J $\lambda$ -C $\lambda$  cluster in germline configuration. The YAC can include a 380 Kb region 10 of the human Ig $\lambda$  locus in authentic configuration with most V $\lambda$  genes of cluster A, J $\lambda$ -C $\lambda$  segments and the 3' enhancer.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, there are provided transgenic mice comprising variable, joining and constant genes of the human  $\lambda$  light chain locus as a transgenic locus on a YAC, wherein B cells of said mice rearrange 15 said  $\lambda$  light chain genes and the mice express serum immunoglobulins containing human  $\lambda$  light chains. the  $\lambda$  translocus is rearranged with similar efficiency as endogenous mouse  $\kappa$  and at the same time as or before the endogenous  $\kappa$  locus. Additionally, the endogenous  $\kappa$  locus can be silenced, and the mouse expresses serum 20 immunoglobulins containing human  $\lambda$  light chains. The transgenic mice can further comprise human heavy chain genes as a second transgenic locus integrated on a separate YAC, wherein the mice express serum immunoglobulin molecules containing combinations of human heavy and  $\lambda$  light chains. Moreover, the second transgenic locus can carry a diversity of human heavy chain constant region genes, including  $\mu$ ,

δ and γ genes. For example, the heavy chain transgenic locus can carry a diversity of human heavy chain constant region genes, including μ, δ and γ genes, in authentic germline configuration. Also permissible are transgenic mice carrying human λ light chain genes, wherein the mice comprise human κ light chain genes as a second transgenic light chain locus integrated on a separate YAC, wherein the mice express serum immunoglobulin molecules containing human κ and λ light chains. Additionally, there are provided transgenic mice carrying human λ light chain genes comprising human heavy chain genes as a second transgenic locus and human κ light chain genes as a third transgenic locus, wherein the mice express serum immunoglobulin molecules containing human heavy chains in combination with human κ or λ light chains. Expression of the endogenous mouse heavy and/or light chain loci in the transgenic mice of the invention can be prevented, if desired, through gene targeting or other means and which expresses serum immunoglobulin containing human heavy and/or light chains and which are deficient in production of mouse immunoglobulin.

In accordance with still a further aspect of the invention, there are provided transgenic mice carrying human λ light chain genes in which expression of the human λ locus is equal to or greater than that of the endogenous or transgenic human κ locus. The λ translocus can be bred to homozygosity. Additionally, the there can be rearranged variable genes in the λ translocus are subject to somatic hypermutation.

In accordance with yet a further aspect of the invention, there are provided methods for production of human antibodies comprising stimulating with antigen transgenic mice incorporating human λ light chain genes into their genome and

collecting the human antibodies which bind to the antigen. Hybridomas for the production of antibodies can be created through fusion to an appropriate mouse myeloma cell line.

In accordance with still a further aspect of the invention, there are provided 5 human monoclonal antibodies comprising human heavy and light chains of diverse isotypes and chain combinations produced from transgenic mice carrying the human  $\lambda$  translocus. The variable regions of the human  $\lambda$  light chains of such antibodies can undergo somatic mutation. The antibodies preferably have an affinity for antigen of greater than  $10^{-8}$  M.

10 These and other aspects of the invention will become apparent to the skilled person upon a review of the specification, including the examples, figures and sequences.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

15 Figure 1 shows that the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC accommodates a 380 Kb region of the human  $\lambda$  light chain locus in authentic configuration with all V $\lambda$  genes of cluster A (21, 40, 54), the J $\lambda$  -C $\lambda$  segments and the 3' enhancer (17). Black boxes represent functional V $\lambda$  genes (3-27, 3-25, 2-23, 3-22, 3-21, 3-19, 2-18, 3-16, 2-14, 2-11, 3-10, 3-9, 2-8, 4-3, 3-1) and white boxes show V $\lambda$  genes with open reading frames (2-20 33, 3-32, 3-12) which have not been identified in productive rearrangements of human lymphocytes (40). Pseudogenes are not shown. Black triangles indicate rearranged V genes found by RT-PCR in spleen and sorted Peyer's patch cells from

HuIg $\lambda$  mice. The unique NotI restriction site is indicated. Probes to assess the integrity of the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC, LA (left arm) and C $\lambda$ 2+3 are indicated.

Figure 2 depicts a Southern blot analysis of HuIg $\lambda$ YAC Integration. (Left) NotI digested testis DNA resolved on PFGE and hybridized with the C $\lambda$ 2+3 probe. 5 The same size band was obtained with the left arm probe (not shown). The majority of the hybridization signal remains in the compression band (CB) presumably due to protection of the NotI site by methylation. (Right) EcoRI/HindIII digests hybridized with the C $\lambda$ 2+3 probe. Lane 1: HuIg $\lambda$ YAC ES cell DNA from a protoplast fusion clone; lane 2: normal ES cell DNA; lane 3: human genomic DNA (XZ); lane 4: 10 human KB carcinoma (55) DNA; lane 5 and 6: tail DNA from 2 HuIg $\lambda$ YAC germline transmission mice. Note that the human DNA shows an additional 5.2 Kb band which represents an allelic variation (56).

Figure 3 shows human Ig $\lambda$ , mouse Ig $\kappa$  and mouse Ig $\lambda$  serum titers for Hu $\lambda$ YAC/Mok $^{+/-}$  and Hu $\lambda$ YAC/Mok $^{-/-}$  mice (5-6 mice per group kept in 15 pathogermfree conditions and 5 human sera). Antibody levels presented were obtained from 2-3 months old animals but the serum titers from older mice were similar. From the 5 Hu $\lambda$ YAC/Mok $^{+/-}$  mice tested 3 animals had somewhat higher mouse Ig $\kappa$  titers than human Ig $\lambda$  while 2 animals showed higher human Ig $\lambda$  levels. The controls show light chain distribution in human and normal mouse serum. Total 20 Ig levels are in good agreement with the sum of individual titers (not shown).

Figure 4 depicts a flow cytometric analysis of light chain expression in the developing B-cell. (A)  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  light chain distribution of CD19 $^{+}$  human peripheral lymphocytes and B220 $^{+}$  mouse spleen cells from Hu $\lambda$ YAC/Mok $^{+/-}$  and

Hu $\lambda$ YAC/Mok $^{+/-}$  mice. (B) Mouse Ig $\kappa$  and human Ig $\lambda$  light chain distribution in gated populations of CD19 $^{+}$ /c-kit $^{+}$  and CD19 $^{+}$ /CD25 $^{+}$  bone marrow cells.

Figure 5 shows human V $\lambda$  sequences from sorted B220 $^{+}$  and PNA $^{+}$  Peyer's patches B-cells from HuIg $\lambda^{+}$ YAC/ $\kappa^{+/-}$  mice.

5 Figure 6 illustrates the occurrence of somatic hypermutation in the H,  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  transloci of 5-feature mice after immunization. The number of mutations in individual sequenced chains are indicated in the pie chart which shows the frequency of their occurrence. 'Total analyzed' refers to the number of individual chains sequenced.

10 Figure 7 depicts serum antibody titers in 5-feature transgenic mice following immunization with 4 antigens. The responses to human fodrin, human placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP), the B subunit of cholera toxin and human carcinoembryonic antigen (CES) are shown, as measured by ELISA. In all cases the uppermost (bold) line is the response after 2 or 3 immunizations (background subtracted). ELISAs were developed with anti-human IgM antibodies linked to 15 horseradish peroxidase.

Figure 8 shows the properties of a human  $\lambda$ -containing monoclonal antibody (7783.26) against human placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP), produced from an immunized 5-feature mouse. (A) Titration of anti-PLAP from supernatant of an individual hybridoma clone of antibody 7783.26 against immobilized PLAP antigen in 20 an ELISA assay, developed with anti-human  $\lambda$  antibodies linked to horseradish peroxidase. (B) Inhibition of binding of human anti-PLAP antibody 7783.26 by free PLAP. (C) Affinity determination of human anti-PLAP antibody 7783/26 by

Scatchard plot after the method of Friguet et al (63). From the plot, the affinity (Ka) of this antibody was estimated to be  $2 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}$

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ASPECTS OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention provides transgenic mice ('lambda mice', or 'λ mice') into which a YAC of about 410 Kb has been introduced as a transgenic locus (translocus) containing most of the human Vλ genes of cluster A and all the Jλ-Cλ segments in germline configuration. As the skilled person will recognize, sizes of polynucleotides provided herein are approximate, and can be readily changed in view  
10 of the teachings contained herein without departing from the invention.

The translocus leads to high expression of human λ light chains in plasma and on B cells and is able to compete equally with the endogenous mouse κ locus. A number of different transgenic mice are further described in which the human λ light chain is present in different combinations with YACs encoding genes of the human heavy chain locus (IgH) and genes of the human κ light chain locus (Igκ), and in which the endogenous mouse alleles for heavy chain or κ light chain may have been disrupted. Mice with these features are suitable for the production of fully human antibodies carrying the λ light chain. After immunization with antigens, such mice produce fully human antibodies containing the λ light chain with at least as high a frequency as they do κ-containing antibodies, and often with an excess of λ-containing antibodies over κ. Moreover, the mice according to the invention can be used to produce antigen specific monoclonal human λ-containing antibodies of high affinity. Isolation of human Vλ genes from the transgenic mice by RT-PCR cloning  
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showed that many  $V\lambda$  genes are rearranged and exhibit somatic hypermutation. Such DNA products can be used to construct human  $\lambda$ -containing antibodies for expression in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. Thus human  $\lambda$ -expressing transgenic mice provide an improved method of producing fully human antibodies, either from hybridomas or 5 by *in vitro* recovery and manipulation of  $V\lambda$  genes.

The present invention provides the first transgenic mice carrying unarranged human Ig  $\lambda$  genes on a YAC as a translocus. They demonstrate that the human  $\lambda$  genes are well-expressed in the translocus mouse similar to or better than their expression in man relative to  $\kappa$ . The  $\lambda$ -containing antibodies made by such translocus 10 mice may be of value as therapeutic reagents.

According to the invention, transgenic mice were created carrying a 380 Kb region of the human immunoglobulin (Ig)  $\lambda$  light (L) chain locus in germline configuration. The introduced translocus on a yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) accommodates the most proximal  $V$  (variable gene)  $\lambda$  cluster - with 15  $V\lambda$  genes that 15 contribute to over 60% of  $\lambda$  light chains in man - and all  $J\lambda$ - $C\lambda$  segments with the 3' region including the downstream enhancer. The HuIg $\lambda$ YAC mice were bred with animals in which mouse  $\kappa$  L chain production was silenced by gene targeting. Human Ig $\lambda$  expression in mouse  $\kappa^{-/-}$  animals was dominant with up to 84% of B220 $^{+}$  B-cells expressing surface human L chain. In serum human Ig $\lambda$  was up to 1.9 mg/ml, while 20 mouse L chain levels were reduced to 0.2 mg/ml. However, a striking result was that in heterozygous  $\kappa^{+/-}$  and normal  $\kappa^{++}$  translocus mice both human  $\lambda$  and mouse  $\kappa$  were expressed at similar high levels (38% and 45% of cells, respectively). Interestingly, in HuIg $\lambda$ YAC/Mok mice human  $\lambda$  is predominantly expressed at the

pre B-cell stage with subsequent upregulation of cells expressing mouse L chain at the immature B-cell stage. The human V $\lambda$  genes hypermutate readily but show restricted P or N sequence variability at the V-J junction. The finding that human  $\lambda$  genes can be utilized with similar efficiency in mouse and man implies that L chain expression 5 is dependent on the configuration of the locus. Thus, the transfer of large transloci may circumvent many expression problems encountered with small gene constructs introduced into cells and animals, with the advantage that some silencing approaches such as exploiting human antibody production may prove unnecessary.

Furthermore, the  $\lambda$ -expressing transgenic mice with the  $\kappa^{-/-}$  background were 10 mated with those in which the human heavy (H) chain genes were incorporated as a translocus (65) and in which the endogenous mouse H chain locus had been silenced by the  $\mu$ MT $^{-/-}$  modification (57), producing so-called '4-feature'  $\lambda$ -mice (human H and  $\lambda$  transloci on a endogenous H and  $\kappa$  knockout background). These mice produced 15 human IgM,  $\lambda$  immunoglobulin in their plasma and responded to immunization by production of human IgM,  $\lambda$  antibodies. The mice were further crossed with those having, in addition to the other characteristics, the human  $\kappa$  genes as a YAC translocus (65) to produce mice which express both human IgM,  $\lambda$  and IgM,  $\kappa$  20 antibodies, so called '5-feature' mice. In these animals, the B lymphocyte population shows preferential (3:1) expression of human  $\lambda$  over human  $\kappa$ . Human IgM is found in the serum at between 50 and 400  $\mu$ g per ml. The 5-feature mice were immunized with several different antigens, including human antigens, leading to production of specific human antibodies in their serum. Hybridomas secreting fully human monoclonal antibodies were prepared from the spleen cells of such mice. Among such

hybridomas, the ratio of  $\lambda:\kappa$  is often in favor of  $\lambda$ , in some cases by as much as 8:1.

This is remarkable in view of the  $\kappa$  bias (60 $\kappa$  : 40  $\lambda$ ) seen in normal human plasma

and the extreme  $\kappa$  bias (95 $\kappa$  : 5 $\lambda$ ) in plasma of normal mice. Thus, transgenic mice

have been produced in which the proportion of  $\lambda$  to  $\kappa$  light chains resembles or

5 exceeds that normally found in humans. In general, transgenic loci are not highly expressed in authentic fashion or as well as endogenous genes. Moreover, in normal mice the endogenous  $\lambda$  genes are not efficiently expressed and it was therefore assumed that other  $\lambda$  genes would also be expressed at low frequency. Thus, the equally high expression in man and mouse of human  $\lambda$  is very unexpected and could

10 not have been predicted.

The 4 and 5 feature  $\lambda$  mice develop a highly effective repertoire of  $\lambda$ -containing antibodies which can be used to make hybridomas and monoclonal antibodies of high affinity. The  $\lambda$  translocus undergoes somatic hypermutation and could therefore contribute to increased antibody affinity. Also described herein is a 15 human monoclonal antibody, anti-human placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP), with a  $\lambda$  light chain from a 5-feature mouse, with an affinity of greater than  $10^8$  M<sup>-1</sup>. Thus, according to the invention there have produced mice suitable for immunization with human antigens and for the isolation of high affinity human antibodies containing  $\lambda$  light chains which are suitable for therapeutic applications.

20 The present invention is further illustrated by the following examples, which do not limit the invention in any manner or way.

## EXAMPLE I: PRODUCTION METHODOLOGIES

The HuIg $\lambda$ YAC, introduction into ES cells and derivation of transgenic mice.

The 410 Kb HuIg $\lambda$ YAC, accommodating a 380 Kb region (V $\lambda$  -JC $\lambda$ ) of the human  $\lambda$  light chain locus with V, J and C genes in germline configuration, was 5 constructed as described (29). To allow selection, 2 copies of the neomycin resistance gene (NEO<sup>r</sup>) were site-specifically integrated into the ampicillin gene on the left (centromeric) YAC arm. YAC-containing yeast cells were fused with HM-1 ES cells, a kind gift from D. Melton, as described (30) and G418 resistant colonies were picked and analyzed 2-3 weeks after protoplast fusion. ES cells containing a 10 complete HuIg $\lambda$ YAC copy, confirmed by Southern hybridization, were used for blastocyst injection to produce chimeric animals (31). Breeding of chimeric animals with Balb/c mice resulted in germline transmission. Further breeding with  $\kappa^{-/-}$  mice (32) established the lines for analysis.

Southern blot analysis.

15 Either conventional DNA was obtained (33) or high molecular weight DNA was prepared in agarose blocks (34). For the preparation of testis DNA, tissues were homogenized and passed through 70  $\mu$ M nylon mesh. PFGE conditions to separate in the 50-900 Kb range were 1% agarose, 180V, 70s switch time and 30 hours running time at 3.5°C. Hybridization probes were C $\lambda$ 2+3 and the left YAC arm probe (LA) 20 comprising LYS2 (29).

Production of 4 and 5 feature mice

The 4 and 5 feature mice were produced by crossing the transgenic  $\lambda$  mice with transgenic mice described previously carrying the IgH YAC and the Ig $\kappa$  YAC as

transloci, and in which the endogenous loci for H and  $\kappa$  were disrupted ( $\mu$ MT<sup>-/-</sup>, Mo $\kappa$ <sup>-/-</sup> knockouts) (65 and references therein). The transgenic status of the offspring was confirmed by Southern hybridization of genomic DNA with appropriate probes. The strains were bred to homozygosity to carry 2 alleles of each of the transloci and for each of the knockout features. Test breeding showed that the 3 transloci and 2 knockouts were not linked.

Immunization of mice, Hybridoma production and ELISA assay

Four and 5 feature mice were initially immunized with 50  $\mu$ g of antigen in complete Freund's adjuvant and boosted at 4 and 8 weeks with 50  $\mu$ g in IFA. A final boost was given at 12 weeks and 3 days later hybridomas were prepared by fusion of splenocytes with NS/0 myeloma cells using polyethylene glycol. Fusion supernatants were screened for reactivity with the immunogen by ELISA and selected clones expanded for further analysis and cloned. Human IgM expression levels and light chain isotype were determined by ELISA. Specificity of hybridomas was confirmed by testing for cross-reactivity to unrelated antigens.

Affinity determination was performed by the method of Friguet et al. (63), i.e. a fixed concentration of antibody was incubated with varying amounts of PLAP to equilibrium in tubes and the free antibody determined by quantitative ELISA on an PLAP-coated microwell plate. The free and bound antibody concentrations were calculated and the Scatchard plot of B/F antigen versus B antigen was plotted. The affinity was given by the slope of the graph.

For the detection of human or mouse Ig $\lambda$ , coating reagents were a 1:500 dilution of anti-human  $\lambda$  light chain monoclonal antibody (mAB) HP-6054 (L 6522,

Sigma, St. Louis, MO) or a 1:500 dilution of the 2.3 mg/ml rat anti-mouse  $\lambda$  mAB (L 2280, Sigma), respectively. Respective binding was detected with biotinylated antibodies: polyclonal anti-human  $\lambda$  (B 0900, Sigma), a 1:1000 dilution of polyclonal anti-mouse  $\lambda$  (RPN 1178, Amersham Intl., Amersham, UK) or rat anti-mouse Ig $\lambda$  (# 021172D, Pharmingen, San Diego, USA) followed by streptavidin-conjugated horseradish peroxidase (Amersham). Mouse IgG2a $\lambda$  myeloma protein from HOPC1 (M 6034, Sigma) and human serum IgG $\lambda$  (I 4014, Sigma) were used to standardize the assays. To determine mouse  $\kappa$  light chain levels, plates were coated with a 1:1000 dilution of rat anti-mouse  $\kappa$ , clone EM34.1 (K 2132, Sigma), and bound Ig was 10 detected using biotinylated rat mAB anti-mouse Ig $\kappa$  (Cat. no. 04-6640, Zymed, San Francisco). Mouse myeloma proteins IgG2a $\kappa$  and IgG1 $\kappa$  (UPC10 and MOPC21, Sigma) were used as standards. For detection of mouse IgM, plates were coated with polyclonal anti-mouse  $\mu$  (The Binding Site, Birmingham, UK) and bound Ig was 15 detected with biotinylated goat anti-mouse  $\mu$  (RPN1176, Amersham) followed by streptavidin-conjugated horseradish peroxidase. Mouse plasmacytoma TEPC183, IgM $\kappa$ , (Sigma) was used as a standard.

Flow cytometry analysis.

Cell suspensions were obtained from bone marrow (BM), spleen and Peyer's patches (PPs). Multicolor staining was then carried out with the following reagents in 20 combinations illustrated in figure 4: FITC-conjugated anti-human  $\lambda$  (F5266, Sigma), PE-conjugated anti-mouse c-kit (CD117) receptor (clone ACK45, cat. no. 09995B, Pharmingen, San Diego, USA), PE-conjugated anti-mouse CD25 (IL-2 receptor) (Sigma, clone 3C7, P 3317), biotin-conjugated anti-human  $\kappa$  (clone G20-193, cat. no.

08172D, Pharmingen), biotin-conjugated anti-mouse CD19 (clone 1D3, cat. no. 09654D, Pharmingen), followed by Streptavidin-Quantum Red (S2899, Sigma) or Streptavidin-PerCP (cat. no. 340130, Becton-Dickinson) and rat monoclonal anti-mouse  $\kappa$  light chain (clone MRC-OX-20, cat. MCA152, Serotec, Oxford, UK)

5 coupled according to the manufacturer's recommendations with allophycocyanin (APC) (PJ25C, ProZyme, San Leandro, USA). Data were collected from  $1 \times 10^6$  stained cells on a FACScalibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems, Mountain View, CA, USA) as described (32). Cells were first gated on forward and side scatter to exclude dead cells. To obtain accurate percentage

10 distribution for comparison, cells from normal mice were stained in parallel. In addition, human peripheral blood lymphocytes were purified on Ficoll gradients (1.077g/ml) and stained with PE-conjugated anti-human CD19 antibody (P7437, clone SJ25-C1, Sigma), biotinylated anti-human  $\kappa$  followed by Streptavidin-Quantum Red and FITC-conjugated anti-human  $\lambda$  antibodies as above.

15 For RT-PCR cloning of V $\lambda$  genes PPs cells were stained with FITC-conjugated peanut agglutinin (PNA) (L 7381, Sigma) and PE-conjugated anti-mouse B220 antibodies (Sigma P 3567). Double-positive cells were sorted on the FACStar<sup>Plus</sup> flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems, Mountain View, CA) as described (32) and  $5 \times 10^3$  cells were lysed in denaturing solution (37). 5'RACE

20 was carried out as described below with 1 modification – 2  $\mu$ g carrier RNA was added to the cell lysates before RNA extraction and precipitation.

Cloning and sequencing of 5'RACE products.

Spleen RNA was prepared as described (37) and for cDNA preparation 2-3 µg of RNA was ethanol precipitated and air-dried. For rapid amplification of 5' cDNA ends (5'RACE) (38) first strand cDNA was primed with oligo(dT)22 and 100 units of Super Script II reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) was used at 46°C according to manufacturer's instructions with 20 units of RNase inhibitor (Promega, Madison, WI). The DNA/RNA duplex was passed through 1 ml G-50 equilibrated with TE (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.8, 1mM EDTA) in a hypodermic syringe to remove excess oligo(dT). For G-tailing 20 units of TdT (Cambio, Cambridge, UK) were used according to standard protocols (39). Double stranded (ds) cDNA was obtained from G-tailed ss cDNA by addition of oligonucleotide Pr1 (see below), 100 µM dNTP and 2.5 units of Klenow fragment (Cambio) and incubation for 10 min at 40°C. After heating the reaction for 1 min at 94°C and extraction with phenol-chloroform the ds cDNA was passed through G-50 to remove primer Pr1. PCR amplifications, 35 cycles, were carried out in the RoboCycler Gradient 96 Thermal Cycler (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA, USA) using oligonucleotides Pr2 and Pr3. For PCR of PPs cDNA 50 cycles were used: 40 cycles in the first amplification and 10 cycles in additional amplifications. Pfu Thermostable Polymerase (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA, USA) was used instead of Taq polymerase to reduce PCR error rates. The amplification products were purified using a GENE CLEAN II kit (BIO 101, Vista, CA, USA) and re-amplified for 5 cycles with primers Pr2 and Pr4 to allow cloning into Eco RI sites. Oligonucleotide for 5'RACE of Vλ genes were:

Pr1 5'-AATTCTAAAACACTACAAACTG CCCCCCCCCA/T/G-3'

Pr2 5'-AATTCTAAAACACTACAAACTGC-3' (sense)

Pr3 -5'-CTCCCCGGGTAGAAGTCAC-3' (reverse)

Pr4 5'-AATTCGTGTGGCCTTGTGGCT-3' (reverse nested).

5 A PCR protocol (A. Sudarikov) was used to clone V $\lambda$  PCR products. PCR products of about 500 bp were cut out from agarose gels and purified on GENECLEAN II. The DNA was incubated in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, with 100  $\mu$ M dGTP/dCTP and 1 unit of Klenow fragment for 10 min at RT. Under these conditions the Klenow fragment removes the 3' ends of the PCR 10 products (AATT) leaving ligatable Eco RI overhangs. DNA was ligated with Eco RI restricted pUC19, transformed into competent *E. coli* XL1Blue and colonies were selected on X-Gal/IPTG/amp plates. Plasmid DNA prepared from white colonies was used for sequencing. Sequencing of both strands was done on the ABI 373 automated sequencer in the Babraham Institute Microchemical Facility.

15

EXAMPLE 2: CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TRANSGENIC MICE,  
PRODUCTION METHODOLOGIES AND PRODUCED ANTIBODIES

16 The transgenic human Ig $\lambda$  locus. The human Ig $\lambda$  translocus (Fig. 1) was  
assembled on a YAC by recombining 1 YAC containing about half of all V $\lambda$  gene  
20 segments with 3 overlapping cosmids containing V $\lambda$  and J $\lambda$ -C $\lambda$  gene segments and  
the 3' enhancer (29). This resulted in a 410 Kb YAC accommodating a 380 Kb  
region of the human  $\lambda$  light chain locus with 15 V $\lambda$  genes regarded as functional, 3  
V $\lambda$ s with open reading frames but not found to be expressed and 13 V $\lambda$  pseudogenes

(40). This HuIg $\lambda$ YAC was introduced into ES cells by protoplast fusion (30) and chimeric mice were produced by blastocyst injection (31). The ES cell clone used for this showed a 450 Kb NotI fragment corresponding to HuIg $\lambda$ YAC, as identified by PFGE and Southern hybridization with the 3' probe, C $\lambda$ 2+3, and the 5' probe, LA comprising LYS2, present in the left centromeric YAC arm (not shown). Germline transmission was obtained, and PFGE analysis of testis DNA from 1 animal is illustrated in figure 2. A NotI fragment larger than 380 Kb is necessary to accommodate this region of the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC and the 450 Kb band obtained indicates random integration involving the single NotI site 3' of J $\lambda$ -C $\lambda$  and a NotI site in the mouse chromosome. Digests with EcoRI/HindIII and hybridization with the C $\lambda$ 2+3 probe further confirmed the integrity of the transferred HuIg $\lambda$ YAC (Fig. 2). The results indicated that one complete copy of the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC was integrated in the mouse genome.

Human Ig $\lambda$  expression is dominant in mouse  $\kappa^{-/-}$  animals.

To assess the human  $\lambda$  light chain repertoire for the production of authentic human antibodies the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC mice were bred with mice in which endogenous Ig $\kappa$  production was silenced by gene targeting (32). In these  $\kappa^{-/-}$  mice, the mouse Ig $\lambda$  titers are elevated compared to  $\kappa^{+/+}$  strains (32, 41). Serum titrations (Fig. 3) showed that human Ig $\lambda$  antibody titers in HuIg $\lambda$ YAC/ $\kappa^{-/-}$  mice are between 1 and 2 mg/ml which in some cases is up to 10-fold higher than the mouse Ig $\lambda$  levels. Interestingly, the mouse Ig $\lambda$  levels remained low in the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC/ $\kappa^{-/-}$  mice, similar to the levels found in normal mice. High levels of human Ig $\lambda$  $^{+/-}$  cells were also identified in flow cytometric analysis of splenic B-cells from HuIg $\lambda$ YAC/ $\kappa^{-/-}$  mice (Fig. 4A) with human

$\lambda$  expressed on the surface of  $> 80\%$  of the B-cells while the number of mouse Ig $\lambda^+$  cells was always below 5% (data not shown).

Human Ig $\lambda$  expression equals mouse Ig $\kappa$  production.

Assessment of human Ig $\lambda$  production in heterozygous HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $^+/\kappa^{+/-}$  mice allowed a detailed comparison of expression and activation of endogenous versus transgenic light chain loci present at equal functional numbers. Serum analysis (Fig. 3) of mice capable of expressing both human  $\lambda$  and mouse  $\kappa$  showed similar titers for human and mouse light chains. Human Ig $\lambda$  levels in HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $/\kappa^{++}$  transgenic mice were very similar to those in HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $/\kappa^{+/-}$  mice. Total Ig levels in HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $^+/\kappa^{+/-}$  mice were 1-2 mg/ml, with a typical contribution of about 51% mouse Ig $\kappa$ , 43% human Ig $\lambda$  and 6% mouse Ig $\lambda$ . However, a comparison of endogenous  $\kappa$  and human  $\lambda$  expression in individual sera from HuIg $\lambda$ YAC mice, and similarly from human volunteers, showed that  $\lambda/\kappa$  ratios can vary. For example, 3 of the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $/\kappa^{+/-}$  mice produced somewhat higher  $\kappa$  levels while in 2 mice the human  $\lambda$  levels were higher than the Ig $\kappa$  titers. In HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $/\kappa^{+/-}$  mice, similar high translocus expression was also found in B220 $^+$  B-cells from different tissues, for example 38% of spleen cells expressed human  $\lambda$  and 45% mouse  $\kappa$  (Fig. 4A). These values resemble very much the levels in human volunteers as illustrated in Fig. 4A with 34% Ig  $\lambda^+$  versus 51% Ig $\kappa^+$  in CD19 $^+$  peripheral blood lymphocytes.

To assess whether the high contribution of the human  $\lambda$  translocus to the mature B cell repertoire is the result of selection at the mature B-cell stage, or alternatively from early translocus rearrangement, light chain expression in bone marrow precursor B-cells was examined. For this, early B-cell markers, c-*kit* or

CD25, were used in 4-color stainings in combination with the B-cell lineage marker CD19 and human  $\lambda$  and mouse  $\kappa$  specific antibodies. Figure 4B shows that human  $\lambda$  expression in HuIg $\lambda$  YAC/ $\kappa^{+/-}$  mice occurs at an earlier stage of development than mouse  $\kappa$  light chain expression. Human  $\lambda$  expression can be detected at the unusually 5 early CD19 $^{+}$ /c-kit $^{+}$  pre B-I stage and is maintained in CD19 $^{+}$ /CD25 $^{+}$  pre B-II cells. However, at the later immature to mature B-cell stage (CD19 $^{+}$ /c-kit $^{+}$ /CD25 $^{-}$ ) the proportion of mouse Ig $\kappa^{+}$  cells is significantly increased. This suggests that human  $\lambda$  light chains can rearrange at an earlier stage than mouse Ig $\kappa$  but that upregulation at the mature B-cell stage balances any disadvantages in the timing of rearrangement.

10 DNA rearrangement and diversification of a highly active human  $\lambda$  translocus.

In order to assess whether the translocus expression levels were a direct result of its rearrangement capacity, individual hybridoma clones were analyzed. Results from 2 fusions suggest that human  $\lambda$  and mouse  $\kappa$  light chain producing cells were present in the spleen of HuIg $\lambda$  YAC/ $\kappa^{+/-}$  mice at similar frequencies. Furthermore, the 15 antibody expression rates of human  $\lambda$  (2-20  $\mu$ g/ml) or mouse  $\kappa$  (4-25  $\mu$ g/ml) producing hybridomas were similar. In order to assess if human Ig $\lambda$  rearrangement must precede mouse Ig $\kappa$  rearrangement or *vice versa*, endogenous and transgene rearrangements were analyzed. Southern blot hybridization of randomly picked human Ig $\lambda$  or mouse Ig $\kappa$  expressing hybridoma clones showed the following: from 11 20 human Ig $\lambda$  expressers, 7 had the mouse  $\kappa$  locus in germline configuration and only 1 clone had mouse Ig $\kappa$  rearranged, and from 19 mouse Ig $\kappa$  expressers, 17 had the human Ig $\lambda$  locus in germline configuration. The analysis of 8 more Ig $\lambda$  producers showed that in 2 the human Ig $\lambda$  locus was rearranged (data not shown). This result

suggests that there is no locus activation bias and further emphasizes that the human  $\lambda$  translocus performs with similar efficiency than the endogenous locus.

Hence the human  $\lambda$  locus is particularly well expressed in transgenic mice, even on a normal  $\kappa^{+/+}$  or heterozygous  $\kappa^{+/-}$  background, a result which was 5 unexpected given the dominance of mouse  $\kappa$  over human  $\kappa$  in HuIg $\kappa$  transgenic mice (64). Figure 4 and the hybridoma results show that this has a developmental basis, with human  $\lambda$  often rearranging before mouse  $\kappa$ , which is also unexpected given the normal progression from  $\kappa$  to  $\lambda$  rearrangement for the endogenous mouse loci. The ability of the human 3'  $\lambda$  enhancer to function in the mouse background may be the 10 reason that human  $\lambda$  and mouse  $\kappa$  levels are similar in HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $^{+/-}$  mice and that  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$  light chain 3' enhancers compete at the pre B-cell stage to initiate light chain rearrangement.

The capacity of the human  $\lambda$  locus to produce an antibody repertoire is further documented in the V gene usage. V-J rearrangement was determined from spleen 15 cells and Peyer's patch cells by PCR reactions, not biased by specific V gene primers. The results show that a substantial proportion of the V $\lambda$  genes on the translocus are being used with V $\lambda$ 3-1 and V $\lambda$ 3-10 being most frequently expressed. In DNA rearrangement, J $\lambda$ 2 and J $\lambda$ 3 were preferentially used and J $\lambda$ 1 rarely, and as expected J $\lambda$ 4, 5 and 6 were not utilized as they are adjacent to  $\psi$ Cs. Sequences obtained from 20 RT-PCR products from FACS-sorted germinal centre PNA $^{+/-}$ /B220 $^{+/-}$  Peyer's patches revealed that somatic hypermutation is operative in HuIg $\lambda$ YAC mice (with somewhat more extensive changes in CDRs than in framework regions). Extensive variability

due to N- or P-sequence additions, which is found in human but not mouse light chain sequences (25, 27, 28), was not observed.

Hybridomas and human monoclonal antibodies from 5-feature  $\lambda$  mice

Mice carrying the human  $\lambda$  translocus in the 5-feature genotype, i.e. together with human heavy and  $\kappa$  chain transloci and with endogenous heavy and  $\kappa$  chains silenced, were immunized with several human proteins, including fodrin, placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), the Fc fragment of human IgE, the steroid progesterone coupled to bovine serum albumin, and the bacterial protein cholera toxin subunit B. Periodic bleeds post-immunization showed good responses of IgM containing human  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$ ; mouse  $\lambda$ -containing Ig was barely detectable and was considerably lower than in 4-feature mice lacking human  $\lambda$ . The human antibody (IgM) responses of 5-feature mice to fodrin, PLAP, cholera toxin and CEA are shown in Figure 7.

Hybridomas were produced from spleen cells of the immunized 5 feature mice and Ig producing clones were screened for human light chain production in order to determine the proportions of  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$ . The number expressed in hybridomas is a good reflection of the expression of the light chains among B cells and in immune sera. The results summarized in Table 1 below show that in 7 fusions, there was a majority of human  $\lambda$ -producing hybridomas in 6, while in only one fusion was there a small preponderance of  $\kappa$ . The proportion of human  $\lambda$  ranged from a minimum of 75% of the human  $\kappa$  level to a maximum of 8 times greater than the  $\kappa$  level. In most cases (5/7) the number of human  $\lambda$ -producing hybridomas exceeded those making human  $\kappa$ .

by a factor of 4 fold or greater. This demonstrates the unexpectedly high expression of human  $\lambda$  in transgenic mice.

TABLE 1

Antigen	Hybridomas	$\lambda$ %	$\kappa$ %	$\lambda:\kappa$
Progesterone	73	51	49	1.04
Progesterone	16	43	57	0.75
IGF	82	87	13	6.7
IGF	42	81	19	4.3
IgE	45	89	11	8.1
IgE	21	81	19	4.3
IgE	23	62	38	1.63

Frequency of occurrence of human  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$  light chains among monoclonal immunoglobulins produced by hybridomas from immunized 5-feature translocus mice. The mice were immunized with the antigens shown in the far left column (Progesterone = progesterone-bovine serum albumin; IGF = insulin related growth factor; IgE = Fc fragment of human immunoglobulin E). Hybridomas were prepared and the number expressing  $\lambda$  or  $\kappa$  light chains were determined. The ratio of  $\lambda : \kappa$  is shown in the far right column.

#### Diversity of rearrangements of the $\lambda$ light chain genes

The utilization of individual  $V\lambda$  genes is indicated by the triangles in Fig. 1, and shows that a substantial proportion of the  $V\lambda$  genes on the translocus are being used in productive rearrangements, with  $V\lambda$  3-1 and  $V\lambda$  3-10 being most frequently expressed. In  $V\lambda - J\lambda$  rearrangements,  $J\lambda$  2 was preferentially used and  $J\lambda$  3 and  $J\lambda$  1 less frequently, and, as expected  $J\lambda$  4,5 and 6 were not utilized as they are adjacent to  $\psi$ Cs. Extensive variability due to N- or P- sequence additions, which is found in human but not mouse L chain sequences, was not observed. Sequences obtained by RT-PCR from FACS-sorted PP germinal centre B cells (B220+/PNA+) 20

revealed that somatic hypermutation is operative in HuIg $\lambda$  YAC mice (Fig. 5).

Provided herein are unique 11V $\lambda$  -J $\lambda$  rearrangements with 2 or more changes in the V region, excluding CDR3, which may be affected by V $\lambda$  -J $\lambda$  recombination. The majority of mutations lead to amino acid replacements, but there was no preferential distribution in CDR1 and CDR2. Extensive somatic hypermutation of many rearranged human Ig $\lambda$  sequences were found, indicating that they were able to participate in normal immune responses.

Somatic hypermutation in human Ig $\lambda$  rearrangements in 5-feature  $\lambda$  mice

The occurrence of somatic mutations was determined by sequencing of rearrangements from B cells or hybridomas and comparison with germline sequences. The results shown in Figure 6 show that the  $\lambda$  locus undergoes mutation with up to 10 point mutations being observed, with a comparable frequency to the  $\kappa$  locus and a considerably higher frequency than that seen in the IgH translocus. The 6 Ig $\lambda$  rearrangements were obtained by RT-PCR from a single 5 feature animal, and show a limited use of the V gene segments, with V $\lambda$ 3-19 used in 5 sequences (Fig. 6). Given the high contribution to the B cell repertoire seen in FACS and serum analysis, it is likely that the rearrangement of the locus in the 5 feature mice is similar to what is seen in mice where the HuIgLambda YAC is in the presence of a functional mouse Ig $\kappa$  locus. Little or no 'N' insertion is found in the translocus-derived L chains, either in the 4 and 5 feature mice, or in mice with the HuIgKappa or HuIgLambda YAC in the presence of a functional mouse H chain locus. This would suggest that the L chain translocus rearranges at the same developmental stage as the endogenous L chains, at which time terminal deoxynucleotide transferase activity is reduced.

High affinity monoclonal human antibody from a 5-feature  $\lambda$  mouse.

The occurrence of somatic hypermutation suggested that 5-feature mice would be capable of producing high affinity human antibodies, including those against human antigens of clinical importance. This was demonstrated for the IgM antibody 5 7783.26 against human placental alkaline phosphatase PLAP (Figure 8). After cloning, the monoclonal antibody bound strongly to PLAP in ELISA, was sensitively inhibited by free PLAP (50% inhibition at about 2 nM) and from a Scatchard plot had an affinity of  $2 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}$ . Hence, the mice are capable of giving rise to human antibodies with a high affinity which would be suitable for therapeutic purposes.

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Efficient DNA rearrangement and high antibody expression levels are rarely achieved in transgenic mice carrying immunoglobulin regions in germline configuration on minigene constructs. Competition with the endogenous locus can be eliminated in Ig knock-out strains, where transgene expression is usually good (42). 15 Poor transloci expression levels could be a result of the failure of human sequences in the mouse background, or alternatively the lack of locus specific control regions which are more likely to be included on larger transgenic regions (43, 44, 45). The latter is supported by the finding that HuIg $\lambda$ YAC mice express human Ig $\lambda$  and mouse Ig $\kappa$  at similar levels. The 410 Kb HuIg $\lambda$ YAC translocus accommodates V-gene 20 region cluster A containing at least 15 functional V $\lambda$  genes (see Fig. 1). In man, cluster A is the main contributor to the  $\lambda$  antibody repertoire, with V $\lambda$  2-14 (2a2) expressed most frequently at 27% in blood lymphocytes (23). Expression of V $\lambda$  2-14 in the transgenic mice was found, but the main contributors to  $\lambda$  light chain usage

were 3-1, the  $V\lambda$  gene most proximal to the C-J region, and 3-10, both of which are expressed at about 3% in man. Although the validity to draw conclusions about gene contribution is dependent on the numbers compared, from the 31 sequences obtained 11 showed were  $V\lambda$ 3-1 and 8 were  $V\lambda$ 3-10 which suggests that rearrangement or 5 selection preferences are different in mouse and man. Sequence analysis revealed that there was very little further diversification by insertion of N or P nucleotides. In contrast, somatic hypermutation of some rearranged human Ig $\lambda$  sequences was found, indicating that they are able to participate in normal immune responses. Indeed mutation levels in  $B220^+$ / $PNA^+$  PPs from  $HuIg\lambda$  YAC translocus mice were similar to 10 what has been reported for mouse light chains (46). In the mouse, unlike in humans, untemplated light chain diversification is essentially absent and it was believed that this is because deoxynucleotidyl transferase is no longer expressed at the stage of light chain rearrangement (28, 47). This concept has been challenged by the discovery that mouse light chain rearrangement can occur at the same time as  $V_H$  to 15  $DJ_H$  rearrangements (48). Indeed, these results also show light chain rearrangement at the pre B-I stage, with a substantial percentage of  $CD19^+$  cells expressing human  $\lambda$  (see Fig. 4). Although the human  $\lambda$  translocus appears to be earlier activated than the  $\kappa$  locus in the mouse, rearranged human  $\lambda$  light chains did not accumulate much N region diversity as found in human peripheral B-cells (27).

20 In the different species, the ratio of  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$  light chain expression varies considerably (1-3, 49, 50) and in the mouse the low  $\lambda$  light chain levels are believed to be a result of inefficient activation of the mouse  $\lambda$  locus during B-cell differentiation (reviewed in 6). The Ig $\lambda$  (~40%) and Ig $\kappa$  (~60%) ratio in humans is

more balanced and suggests that both  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$  play an equally important role in immune responses. This notion is supported by the finding that the mouse  $V\lambda$  genes are most similar to the less frequently used human  $V\lambda$  gene families, while no genes comparable to the major contributors to the human  $V\lambda$  repertoire are present in mice 5 (40). With the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC, these  $V\lambda$  genes are available, and are able to make a significant contribution to the antibody repertoire, and the bias towards  $V\kappa$  gene utilization is removed.

Comparison of size and complexity of light chain loci between different species suggests that larger loci with many more  $V$  genes may contribute much more 10 efficiently to the antibody repertoire (6, 51). Recently, this question was addressed in transgenic mice by the introduction of different size human  $\kappa$  light chain loci (45). The result showed that the size of the  $V$  gene cluster and the  $V$  gene numbers present are not relevant to achieving high translocus expression levels. It is possible, 15 however, that a presently undefined region with cis-controlled regulatory sequences may be crucial in determining expressibility and subsequently light chain choice. That the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $^{+/+}$  mice do not exhibit a bias in the selection of light chain locus for expression is shown by the absence of rearrangement of the non-expressed locus in hybridoma cells. This supports the model that  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$  rearrangements are indeed 20 independent (52) and that poor Ig $\lambda$  expression levels in mice may be the result of an inefficient recombination signal (53). A possible signal that initiates light chain recombination has been identified in gene targeting experiments where the 3'  $\kappa$  enhancer has been deleted (19). The  $\kappa:\lambda$  ratio was essentially equal in mice where the 3' E $\kappa$  had been deleted or replaced by neo (down to 1:1 and not 20:1 as in normal

mice). In addition, the  $\kappa$  locus was largely in germline configuration in  $\lambda$  expressing cells, a result also seen in the HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $^+/\kappa^{+/-}$  mice. Taken together, the results suggest that the ability of the human 3'  $\lambda$  enhancer to function in the mouse background may be the reason that human  $\lambda$  and mouse  $\kappa$  levels are similar in 5 HuIg $\lambda$ YAC $^+/\kappa^{+/-}$  mice and that  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$  light chain 3' enhancers compete at the pre B-cell stage to initiate light chain rearrangement.

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This application claims priority to GB 9823930.4, filed November 3, 1998, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

It is to be understood that the description, specific examples and data, while indicating exemplary embodiments, are given by way of illustration and are not intended to limit the present invention. Various changes and modifications within the 10 present invention will become apparent to the skilled artisan from the discussion, disclosure and data contained herein, and thus are considered part of the invention.